

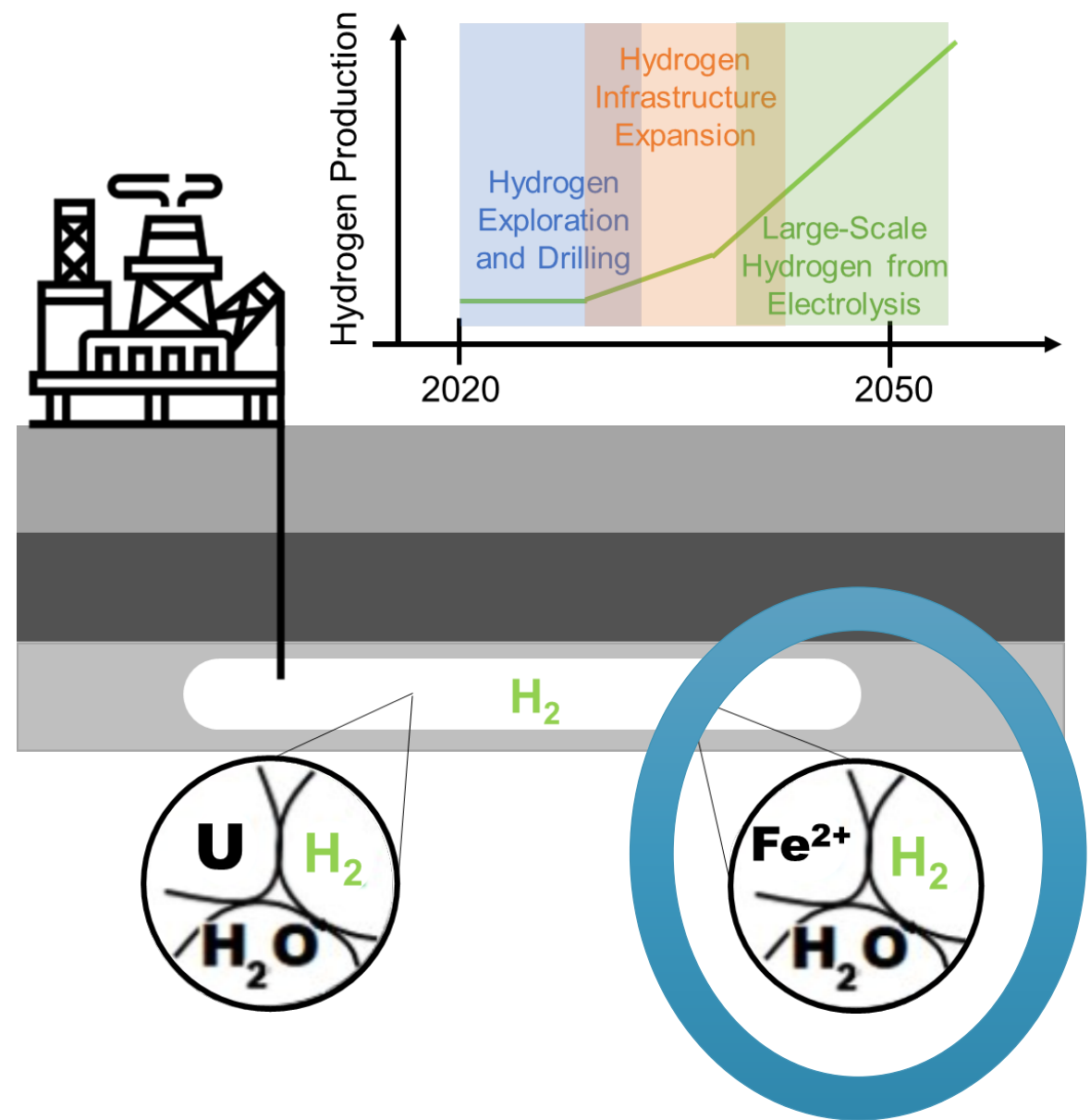
# Can Georeactors Replace Alchemy to Transform Stone into Gold Hydrogen?

*Following Emily Yedinak down a rabbit hole*

Douglas Wicks



# Question: Can we stimulate and not wait for Mother Nature?



# The reality of looking down a hole into White Space

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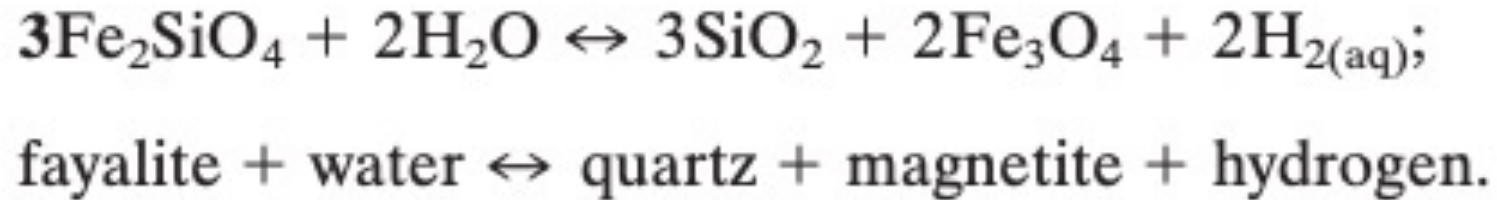
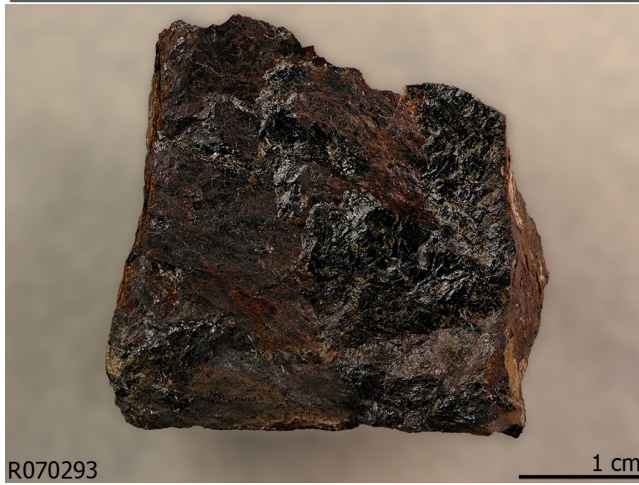
Numbers get very large and loose

“Approximate” and “About” – are precise terms



Google doesn't know where you're going

# Iron(II) Silicate – A major source of Mother Nature's H<sub>2</sub>



Roughly **6.6 kg H<sub>2</sub>/ton** of iron silicate equiv



# And where do we find iron(II) silicates?

**Olivine** – Rarely Pure, and Never Simple



Fe reported as oxide  
but really silicates



**~ 10% iron silicates  
(fayalites)**

## *Approximate Average Composition*

Components	Olivine
SiO <sub>2</sub>	46.43
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2.55
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	10.88
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.11
CaO	2.16
MgO	35.57
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.39
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.17
MnO	0.17
Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.45
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.00
ZrO <sub>2</sub>	0.02
SO <sub>3</sub>	0.00
BaO	0.00
ZnO	0.08
NiO	0.89
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	0.08
CuO	0.06
Total	100.00

# Is there enough of this to make it matter?

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~**40%** of earth's crust is olivine-type rocks



~**10%** Fe minerals

# Let's pull out an envelope



- ▶ Weight of continental crust
  - $10^{19}$  ton
- ▶ 40% of which is olivinic
  - $4 \times 10^{18}$  ton
- ▶ 10% of that is iron silicate
  - $4.0 \times 10^{17}$  ton
- ▶ 0.0066 ton  $H_2$ /ton iron silicate
  - $2.6 \times 10^{15}$  tons of potential  $H_2$

**Enough for millions of years  
of maximum  $H_2$  demand**

# What are we waiting for? Let's go get it!

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It has to be done *in situ*

Its thought to be a slow reaction

There are lots of things  
underground that like H<sub>2</sub>





# Where Geologic Hydrogen Produced?



Quaise Energy

Reactions occur **deep**

- ▶ Engineering georeactors kilometers underground?
- ▶ Purifying and claiming H<sub>2</sub> as it's formed?

# Geologic Oxidation Happens under Extreme Conditions

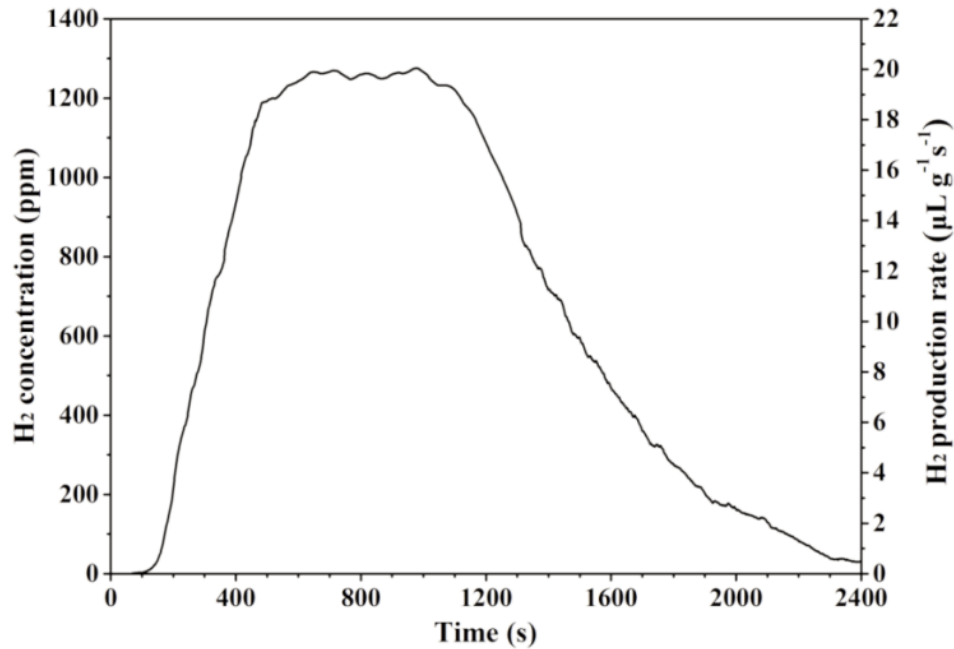
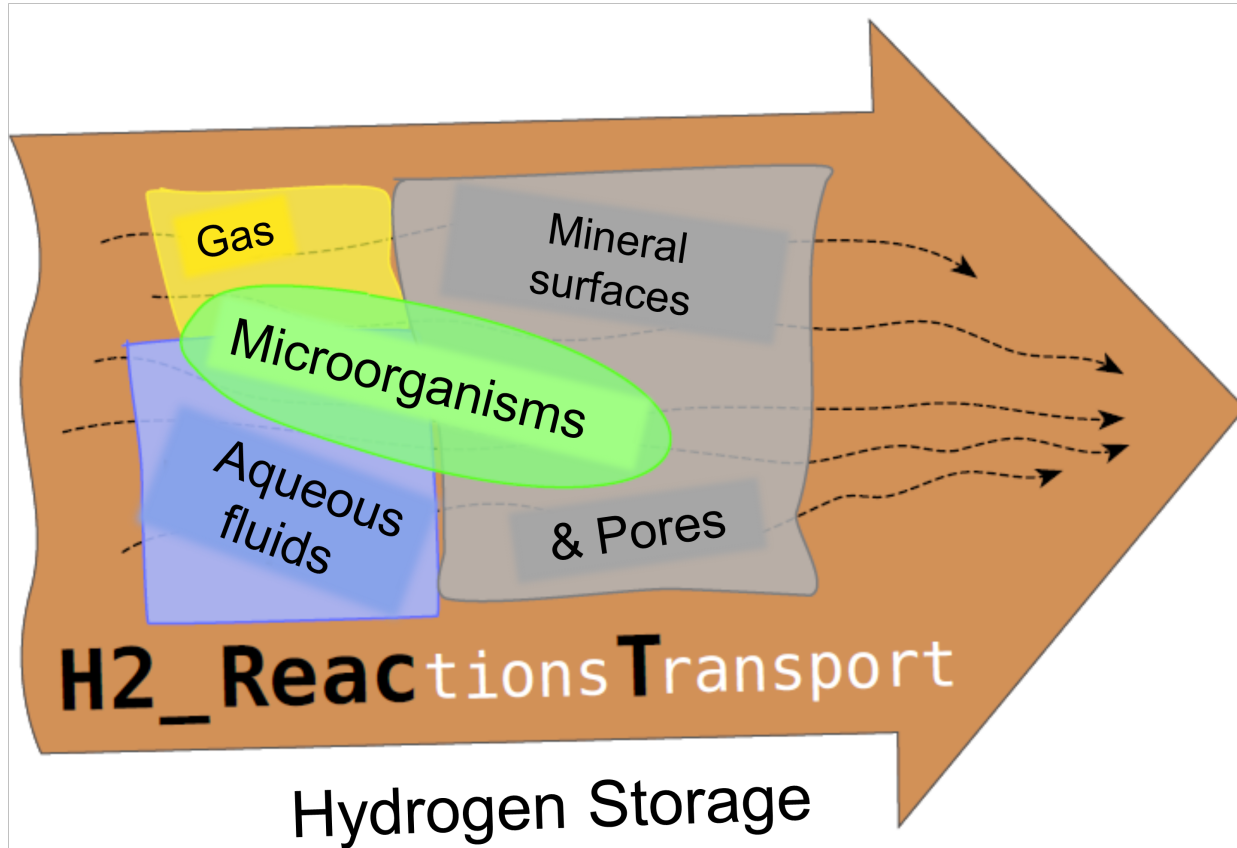


Figure 11. The hydrogen concentration as a function of time during the oxidation process at 1000 °C

- High temp and pressure
- Can one catalyze it?
- How fast is fast enough?

# What Happens to H<sub>2</sub> Underground?



- ▶ Microbes use H<sub>2</sub>
- ▶ H<sub>2</sub> reduces oxides/sulfides
- ▶ H<sub>2</sub> reacts to form methane

# So – What can you bring to the tea party?

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- ▶ Finding and reaching deep earth deposits
  - ▶ Catalyzing this mineral reaction
  - ▶ Eliminating parasitic  $H_2$  reactions



# Thank You

## Let's Reach for the end of the Hydrogen Rainbow

